

THE MAN

NO. 30.—VOL. II.

NEW YORK JUNE 20, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Silas Richards*, Capt. Bursley, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of May, brings London papers to the 23d and Liverpool to the day of sailing.

DEATH OF LAFAYETTE.

The most prominent intelligence brought by this arrival is that of the death of the venerable and illustrious LAFAYETTE. Galignani's Messenger of the 20th of May, says, "With unfeigned regret we announce this melancholy event, which took place at a quarter to five o'clock this morning. The improvement which was perceptible in the symptoms of his fatal malady yesterday evening, and which inspired his friends with a hope that his valuable life might yet be spared to them, continued until about 2 o'clock this morning, when a change took place in his breathing which announced the approach of dissolution. A blister was about to be applied to his chest, but he faintly expressed his dissent, and these were his last words. The venerable General was born on the 1st September, 1757, and, consequently, wanted little more than three months to complete the age of seventy-seven. The wondrous scenes in both the New World and the Old in which the name of Lafayette was prominently distinguished, are among the most remarkable in the annals of mankind; and we may safely aver—without entering into abstract opinions on political doctrines—that history does not in all her records possess a name which has passed through the searching ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous times, more pure and unsullied than his whose death his country is today called upon to deplore."

The death of Lafayette (says the Evening Post) is a loss to the world. America loses in him an early, strenuous, and disinterested champion of her independence; and Europe loses her most zealous and consistent advocate of the rights of man. Throughout a career, eventful beyond that of any man alive, this illustrious person kept constantly in view, as the great object of all his exertions, the diffusion of Republican principles, the melioration of government, and the elevation of the condition of his fellow men. The sentiment of sorrow for his loss will be more universal than the death of any other man in the whole world would occasion; for he had made his name dear to every heart by the many exalted virtues of his character—by his philanthropy, his zeal in support of popular institutions, his courage in the battles of liberty, his whole career, public and private, through the long period of nearly four score years. Pure, consistent, firm, benevolent—animated with ardor that no difficulties could cool, and governed by integrity that no allurements could corrupt, he commanded the respect even of those he opposed, and dying will receive the tribute of their grief." The great and only error of his public life (and this was an error of the head rather than the heart) was, after "the glorious three days," his submission to the fallacy of a Republican Monarchy; his consenting to place Louis Philip on the French Throne, under the delusive idea that he would be "surrounded by Republican institutions", instead of accepting himself, what he might readily have obtained, the Presidency of the French Republic. The day previous to his

death the Chamber of Deputies paid him the distinguished compliment of sending in its name to inquire after the state of his health. He died on the morning of the 20th, and it is only to the same morning that our news from Paris reaches.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE—MORNING CHRONICLE.—Paris, Tuesday, 4 o'clock, P. M.—General Lafayette died this morning at five o'clock. The close of his earthly career is an event which will be duly recorded in the history of France. During the last fifteen years of his life he was the only individual alive who had taken a leading part, and figured in a conspicuous manner, in the events of the first revolution. His political career is so well known, that it would be hardly necessary to enter into anything like an account of it here. Many persons will rejoice at his death—some on account of what they were pleased to call his treachery to the "order" to which he belonged by birth; others because they looked upon the moral influence of his name to be such, that the existence of the Government, which he so powerfully contributed in raising, depended greatly, up to the last day of his life, on his will. General Lafayette never sought to use against the present Government the power which he well knew to be at his command. He had certainly looked for the guarantee of a different system of Government than that which is now pursued. He had, in fact, persuaded himself that a "monarchy, surrounded by republican institutions," which, of all forms of Government, appeared to him the best adapted to the political temper of the French, could only be insured to France by being intrusted to a man like Louis Philippe, who, happily, with principles and habits of a very Republican kind, and whom many years of adversity had brought in continued contact with all classes of men, and qualified, in a peculiar manner, to fill a truly "Republican Throne."

Lafayette had disapproved of the gradual deviation, and finally the total separation from the principles on which a monarch was continued in France in the person of Louis Philippe; but he contented himself with expressing, on all suitable occasions, his disapprobation of that course, without ever uttering a word or committing an act which could be construed into a rebellious appeal to the passions of the many, whom that course had disaffected in a much greater degree than himself. Up to his last hour he retained the fullest possession of his mental faculties. The infirmities of age had only visited his physical frame. Both he and his intimate friends had perceived many months ago that he had begun to sink. The decay of nature, however, was more rapid with him than it had threatened when its first decided symptoms became visible. His age was 77. You will perceive that the Chamber of Deputies paid him yesterday the distinguished compliment of sending in its name to inquire after the state of his health.

As you may well suppose, the death of Lafayette is one of the chief topics of the day. There is another, however, which occupies public attention quite as much, and forms the ground of bets to a considerable extent among such of our "politicians" of the Bourse as do not see why "money transactions" should be confined to the purchase and sale of stock. The subject relates to your venerable and excellent king, on whose state of health the most alarming rumors have been in circulation ever since yesterday. Telegraphic communications from Calais are said to have fast succeeded each other, and already those who pretend that public credit can only be maintained by the continuance of the present alliance between England and France, foretell the dissolution of that alliance by the formation of an English Regency, which will bring back the Tories to the direction of public affairs. The London papers that are to come to-morrow will be read with great avidity.

Some fears are expressed at the Bourse, as to the

occurrence of riots on the day of Lafayette's funeral, which will probably take place on Thursday or Friday. It is only the very timorous and the designing who can pretend to them. There is not the least probability of any thing like a repetition of the scenes at General Lamarque's funeral. It will probably be more numerously attended; but the crowd will be brought there from sentiments of pure veneration for the man who had acquired so great a celebrity in the history of France. Then, the Government will probably take care to send some 10,000 or 12,000 bayonets "to do military honors" to the departed General; and as many more will be kept in reserve to be used in case of need. Under such circumstances there is no chance, I should think, of tranquility being disturbed. The French Funds have, nevertheless, been rather depressed by the effects of the reports relative to England, and of the pretended fears about riots on the occasion of the approaching funeral; but no material variations in the prices have occurred.

PARIS, May 20.—In simply announcing to you the demise of General the Marquis de Lafayette, I believe that I do all in my power to give interest to the statement. The venerable patriot and heroic soldier was in the 77th year of his age, having been born on the 6th of Sept. 1757. He expired at his house in the rue d'Anjou this morning, a few minutes before five o'clock.

Had this event occurred six weeks earlier, it might and I think would, have been followed by others of very serious import. The recollection that Gen. Lafayette had incurred the local attack which terminated in his death, by following on foot to the cemetery of Montmartre, and the memory of the celebrated Dupont de l'Eure, and the remembrance that the life of M. Dulong had been taken in a duel by the — champion (I suppose I must call him) of the Court, General Bugeaud, would have provoked more of public indignation than it can or will now occasion. A sentiment of grief will now supersede that of rage. The revolt, or whatever other name shall be given to the affair of the 13th and 14th of April last in Paris—the insurrection at Lyons—the attempts of a similar kind made elsewhere—the massacres and the innumerable arrests that accompanied and have succeeded to them—the trials of the prisoners now impending—the granting of all the real demands of Government by the Chamber of Deputies—and the tone of despair taken by the Opposition—have all contributed to throw a damp on the spirits of the people, of whom, with all his weaknesses, Lafayette was the idol. The consequence will be, that his remains will now be interred with pomp certainly, but unaccompanied by any movement of an insurrectionary character.

King Louis Philip is unquestionably the spoiled child of fortune. Death seems to strike with peculiar energy for him, and even the frailties of human nature appear to develop themselves but to serve and promote his purposes. Napoleon the Second, Lamarque, and Lafayette are numbered with the dead. The Empire and the Republic have succumbed with them. The cause of Henry V. was lost by the occurrence at the Chateau de Blaye.

It was reported this forenoon that Government agents had repaired to the house of the late General Lafayette, immediately on being apprised of his decease, and that they had seized on and sealed up all his papers. It was false. Nothing of the kind, except the usual form, will take place. Nothing like joy, triumph, hostility, or contempt, will be displayed by the Court, nor by any connected with it. A single spark will serve to illumine the combustible matter which now lies dormant, and to supply that spark the Court will carefully avoid. The funeral of General Lafayette will be a splendid—it will be an interesting—even a touching spectacle, but it will not be productive of great consequences. Orations—numerous orations will be pronounced over his grave ere the earth cover him, but none of them in

the spirit of Antony. "Grief will have way"—gardens of flowers will rise in pyramids "over the grave of his rest," and Lafayette will repose among the great and the unfortunate already entombed in the square of Massena (including Ney, Davoust, Massena, Lefebvre, Sachet, St. Cyr, &c.) and the people will disperse, and the fate of France will remain for some time longer undecided. Peace to his manes.

Several days since I announced to you that Admiral Roussin had refused the Ministry of Marine. That announcement you will find confirmed by the *Moniteur* of this day, in the appointment of Admiral Jacob to that department. Admiral Roussin accompanied his refusal of the proffered office by a representation to his Government of the necessity for their having at Constantinople, at a moment like the present, a diplomatist acquainted with the policy of the Porte, *au fait* at the intrigues of Russia, and (for a Frenchman will always be a Frenchman) an Admiral whose experience and local knowledge would ensure advantages to France, as in the event of hostilities he would only have to shift his flag from the hotel of his embassy on board a ship of the line, in order to give his country the benefit of all his acquirements and talents.

The Chamber of Deputies closed its sessions, and adjourned *sine die* on the 20th of May.

ENGLAND.

It was reported in Paris that the King of England was "suffering under mental alienation," and that a Regency was talked of.

A bill has been introduced into the British Parliament by Mr. Lyall, to abolish the charge now levied upon every seaman of the mercantile service, for the support of the Greenwich Hospital. Their united contributions have amounted to about £22,000 per annum, or about one fourth of the current expenses of that establishment. The bill has passed to a second reading.

Mr. E. L. Bulwer brought forward a motion in the House of Commons on the 22d to repeal the stamp duty on newspapers, and to give all printed works, through the Post at a small rate. It was negatived 90 to 58.

There appears to be increasing dissatisfaction with the ministry of England. The London Courier approves the resistance of the ministry to the further measures of parliamentary reform at present, and their determination to maintain the existing connexion between Church and State so long as a majority of the people are favorable to that connexion; but it condemns their course with respect to the question of church reform, and particularly as regards to the Irish church, and thinks it not possible that there should be either tranquility or prosperity in Ireland while its resources are so shamefully perverted as they are under the present church establishment.

IRELAND.

The Liverpool Journal of the 24th ultimo states that it was pretty generally rumored that the ministers and Mr. O'Connell were about coming to a compromise on the Irish tithe bill. It was also rumored that Mr. O'Connell was to be made a Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

FRANCE.

LONDON, May 22, (Thursday evening.)—The Paris papers have brought the news of General LAFAYETTE's death, which took place early in the morning of that day. The General was in his 77th year. Of all the politicians of France he was, we believe, the most confided in and respected. The refusal of Admiral Roussin to accept the situation of Minister of Marine is officially announced, and Admiral Jacob has been appointed to that post. We give two or three extracts relative to Spain, but the changes in the Ministry which they mention, and the disputes between the Ministers and the Council of Regency, appear to be merely unauthenticated rumors.

SPAIN.

No events of a decisive or important character had transpired in Spain since our previous accounts. The intelligence from this Kingdom consists principally of petty details.

In Biscay and Navarre the Carlists were in force, and apparently, strong enough to defy the Queen's troops now in their provinces.

Zumalacareguy's four battalions, after remaining some time in presence of the Queen's troops, near Estella, retreated on the 14th in four different directions.

PORTUGAL.

The intelligence from this long-disturbed kingdom is of considerable importance. On all sides, Miguel is discomfited. Coimbra fell into the hands of Donna Maria's troops, on the 8th of May, by evacuation; and the Duke of Terceira was immediately afterwards joined by the Spanish army under Gen. Rodil, numbering about three thousand men. During the entry of the combined forces into Coimbra, they were received with the greatest degree of enthusiasm by the inhabitants. Repeated cheers and vivas for Donna Maria II., with a display of colors and decorated arches, marked the welcomeness of the event. From the South of Portugal it appears that the Miguelites have shown themselves in considerable bodies; but in all instances where they have given battle, they have been defeated.

BELGIUM.

The death of the infant Prince Royal—the heir apparent of the throne of Leopold, took place at Brussels, on the 16 of May. As usual, on such occasions, the Court was to go into mourning for a month. The obsequies of the young Prince, were fixed for Saturday, the 24th ultimo.

In making preparations for the interment of the royal infant, the sepulchral vault of the Dukes of Brabant was opened. Several tombs and numerous epitaphs of the ancient Dukes of Brabant were found, one in particular, of the date of 1330, in a perfect state of preservation.—On this tomb was deposited an enormous silver sword with the arms of Brabant chased upon it; on another tomb is a gold vase with the arms of Austria, containing the heart of the Archduke Ernest, who died Governor General of the Netherlands at the end of the 16th century.

The grief of Leopold and his Queen, now so often spoken of as being very profound. Thus far, indeed, the King seems destined to hold a barren sceptre—having been bereaved of the heirs of two thrones.

The Brussels papers of the 17th May, announce that the Queen of France was hourly expected in that capital. On the other hand, Paris papers of the 20th, assert that the Queen of the Belgians was hourly expected in that city—adding a bit of Court scandal, that the said Queen of the Belgians was about to sue for a divorce "on a ground that we should not feel ourselves justifiable in mentioning."

INTERESTING SALE.—The effects left by the late Mrs. Burns, at the sale at Dumfries on Thursday and Friday last, realized a handsome sum of money, apart from the plate, books, and pictures, and retained relics of particular value, such as the desk upon which the poet wrote, and the shelved press that contained his small selected library. During the first day's sale the attendance was very large, and included persons of the highest consideration. The auctioneer commenced with small articles; and when he came to a broken copper coffee pot, there were so many bidders for even a dilapidated relic, that the price paid exceeded twenty fold the intrinsic value. A tea kettle of the same metal succeeded, and reached the high price of £2 sterling. Of the linens, a table cloth, marked 1792, was knocked down at £5 7s, which, speaking commercially, may be worth half a crown or five shillings. Many other articles commanded handsome prices, and the older and plainer the furniture the better it sold. Still, not a few things went below their value, particularly such as were handsome and of modern construction. On Friday, the attendance was much thinner, from the impression that few, if any, relics remained; but this was a mistake, and as the day advanced the spirit of competition became very keen. The rusty iron top of a shower bath, Mrs. Dunlop of Dunlop sent to the poet when afflicted with rheumatism, was bought by a Carlisle gentleman for 28 shillings; and what is more extraordinary, a low wooden kitchen chair, on which the late Mrs. Burns sat when nursing her children, was run to £3 7s.

The crystal and china were much coveted, and brought, in most cases, splendid prices. Even an

old fender reached a figure which would go far to buy half a dozen new ones, and every thing towards the close attracted notice, down to grey-beards, bottles, and a half worn pair of bellows. The poet's eight day clock, made by a Mauchline artist of the name of Brown, which stood originally in the house of Mossegel, and accompanied him in his removals to Ellsland and Dumfries, attracted great attention, from the circumstance that it had frequently been wound up with his own hand, and, for more than half a century, had chimed or struck "the wee short hour ayout the twal," and every other in the twenty-four. In a few seconds it was bid up to fifteen pounds or guineas, and was finally disposed of for £35. The purchaser had a hard battle to fight, but his spirit was good, and his purse obviously not a light one, and the story ran that he had instructed Mr. Richardson to secure a preference at any sum under £60. The said clock is a most interesting relic, and however highly tempted, we trust the present spirited possessor will long be enabled to retain such a precious heirloom directly or indirectly in the family.—*Dumfries Courier*.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 2d. June, 1834:

"I send you a Chinese version of Christ's Sermon on the Mount, printed *printed in this city*. The history of this last book is interesting and curious. It is stereotyped here from the blocks cut in China, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and at their expense. The idea first occurred to the very intelligent Secretary of the Board in this place, the Rev. Rufus Anderson, that moulds might be made from the Chinese blocks; he accordingly sent out to Canton for a set of blocks and paper, and metallic plates were immediately cast in the usual manner of stereotyping. The impression, as you will see, is very perfect. Thus we have now the power of multiplying indefinitely Chinese types by casting, instead of going through the process of engraving wooden blocks, as they have been accustomed to do; and their books can be printed in London and Paris, Boston and Philadelphia, as correctly as in China. This is the first Chinese book that has been stereotyped and printed from metallic plates: that is one invention that Europe will owe to our country.—*National Gazette*.

FOR "THE MAN."

JOURNEYMAN BAKERS.

MR. EDITOR—I would, through the medium of your paper, call the attention of the citizens that are friendly to the recent strike of the journeymen Bakers, which, I think, none can but acknowledge to be just, to assemble in each Ward, and promise not to purchase of any grocer that takes bread from any Baker that does withhold from the poor journeymen their just rights. By this means, those poor spirited employers that now wanted to hold their heads high, in spite of the public indignation, will soon perceive that such mean, haughty, and contemptible doings will never be countenanced by free Americans. Let us put it down at once. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," has long been the proverb among us. Let it be so still. Every impartial man will decide, that what the journeymen Bakers ask, is nothing more than right, which none but the niggard would withhold.

To the Trades' Unionists I would say, do ye likewise: assemble and vote that you will not buy bread or any thing else, from any grocer that encourages Bakers that will not give a fair equivalent to their journeymen. RIGHTS.

FOR "THE MAN."

TRADES' UNIONS.

SIR—I here send you an estimate of the number of Trades' Unions in these United States. Considering that it is only eighteen months since one was first established in this city, it is quite encouraging to the Working Classes.

In New York and Brooklyn	11,500
Philadelphia,	6,000
Boston,	4,000
Baltimore,	3,500
Washington, D. C.,	500
Newark, N. J.,	750

Total, 26,250

None but can say, so far the work goes bravely on. UNION.

A coffin has been discovered at Elgin, Scotland, supposed to contain the remains of Duncan, the victim of Macbeth.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20.

RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Baltimore American of Monday says—"We understand that some disturbance occurred between parties of laborers employed on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road at a point about sixteen miles from this city, and that they resulted in personal collisions which occasioned the loss of several lives—one report says seven. We shall probably have authentic particulars today."

Since the above was in type, we learn that the parties arrayed against each other are termed *Far-downs* and *Corkonians*. Parties of militia were sent from Baltimore to quell the disturbance. One of the rioters fired at Gen. Ridgley, but was himself shot in the mouth, and this was the only occasion on which fire arms were used. On Tuesday afternoon, matters were apparently quiet. In the course of the contests which had already taken place, a number of shanties were burnt. Four persons, it appears, were killed in the affrays, one of whom was a female.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was called last evening, in consequence of the intelligence of the death of Gen. Lafayette.

Mr. ROBERTSON descended at 27 minutes past 7, on a grove near the South breach on Long Island, 18 miles from Brooklyn Ferry. He would have been at-sea had he remained in his car 5 minutes longer.

Mr. SYLVESTER, who recently absconded from Philadelphia with a package of Bank Notes, was in Norfolk on Tuesday of last week.

A Swiss emigrant on his passage to Albany, on Saturday evening last, in the steamboat Victory, was robbed of his chest containing \$450, in American (half) dollars together with clothing, &c. Upon the arrival of the boat, she was anchored in the channel and the passengers examined by the civil authorities, but without regaining the money, or eliciting any information which might lead to the detection of the thief. Times.

D. Mondeleit, and John Nelson, of the Canadian Parliament, have been appointed a committee to visit the United States, to investigate our penitentiary system. They will bring letters to the Governors of the different States.

SINGULAR TREE.—We observed, on the farm of Mr. George Petit, a mile below the village, a somewhat curious tree. A large chesnut, four feet in diameter, was felled close to the ground, some years since, and a number of scions, to amount of 20, have sprung out of, and ranged themselves around, the edge of the stump, in regular succession, forming a complete circle, and leaving the centre perfectly empty. These scions are now from 3 to 5 inches in thickness, and the whole resembles more the precision of art than the irregularities of nature.—*Hempstead Inquirer*.

DARING BURGLARY AND PROMPT DETECTION.—At a very early hour yesterday morning, immediately after the discharge of the Watch, Mr. Hopson, the Police Magistrate, went down to Washington Market, where he had not been many minutes, when a Carman came up to him and told him that he had just been carrying a very heavy Chest from the junction of Greenwich and Reed streets, to one of the Wharves, for two colored men. He remarked that when doing so, it did not occur to him that there was any thing wrong in the matter, but on seeing Mr. Hopson, some unaccountable association of ideas made him imagine that there might be something criminal in the transaction, and he thought it better to inform of it.

Mr. Hopson immediately went to the Wharf mentioned to him, down near the Battery, and there saw a large wooden Chest, but no person taking care of it. The wooden Chest was not very strong, and Mr. Hopson was enabled to remove a part of the top of it and found that it contained a large Iron Chest. In a few minutes a man approached Mr. Hopson with a pair of oars in his hand, and on being questioned if he knew any thing about the box, he informed Mr. Hopson that two colored men had em-

ployed him to take it on board a ship, and that he was then going for his boat which lay at a little distance.

The boatman went away and returned in a few minutes in his boat, accompanied by the two colored men, whom Mr. Hopson immediately questioned about the Chest. To his inquiries they replied that they had been employed by a white man, who resided in Greenwich street, to carry the Chest on board a ship, and that if Mr. Hopson wished, they would immediately bring the man to the spot. One of them accordingly went, as he said, for the person who employed him, but remained so long away that it was pretty evident he had no intention of returning. By this time a crowd had collected round the spot, and the other colored man offered to go and hasten the return of his companion. Mr. Hopson allowed the second man to go also, but took care that another person should watch him. The fellow walked very deliberately to the next block, and turning round the corner took to his heels and ran away. The man whom Mr. Hopson employed to watch him instantly pursued him, and after a long chase, took him into custody. In the mean time Mr. Hopson left the Chest in the care of some persons who were on the spot, and went up to the Police Office to send for it. On his arrival at the office he found the man of color who ran away, and who had been retaken and brought up to the office.

The Chest was soon after brought up and was not very long there when Mr. Charles Saxton of 280 Broadway, came up to give information of his Store having been opened the night before by means of false keys, and robbed of an Iron Chest containing \$1,200, mostly in specie and watches, with a quantity of valuable papers. He was immediately shown the Chest, which to his no little astonishment and delight he found to be the one stolen from him, and which still contained all the property, the men of color not having been able to open it.

Had not Mr. Hopson been fortunately in the market at the moment, the property would be probably now on its way from this city, and but little chance of its ever being recovered. The colored man in custody is an old offender, and has been seven years in the State Prison.—*Jour. of Com.*

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

A message was received from the President on executive business. The bill concerning the duties on lead was discussed, amended, and ordered to a third reading. The Senate sat for some time in Executive session. When the doors were opened the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the French spoliation bill, and after several unimportant amendments, it was, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, made the special order for Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

No business of general interest was transacted.

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCRIEST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch surpasses all other modes of writing when copies are wanted. je20



GEORGE W. ROBBINS, BOOT MAKER, 309 Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Pumps, and Slippers, made in the first style, of the best materials, and at the shortest notice.

Persons preferring French or English Leather can be accommodated.

N. B. An assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of strangers as well as customers. je 20f

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—
Gauge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00
Colbath's Paper against Gold, 75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 184
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. je2

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE is a Saturday paper, containing more matter than any weekly paper published in the State for the price. It is delivered to subscribers in any part of the city, for Two Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. Office No. 6 Thames st. m11

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. my24

GOUGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street. je3

Persons who wish the *Man* delivered regularly at their houses, and to pay by the week, are requested to give their names and residence to one of the Carriers, or send them to the office.

* * * The first volume of "The Man," (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents. A few sets, also, of the present volume may be had.

WANTED—A carrier for the *Man* in the Ninth Ward.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
2000 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	
5000 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on. my 17 tf

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

There were about 550 head of Cattle in Market this day. The demand was fair, and prices obtained were fully equal to those reported last week. A few small lots prime were sold at \$8; several lots Extra at \$7; several lots good from \$7 to \$7; also several lots of middling and fair qualities from 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—The demand has been fair during the last week, and near three thousand have been sold in all. Prime Sheep were taken at \$5; Extra from \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$4; good \$2; middling and fair from \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ each. Lambs were taken at prices varying from \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$2 and \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ each.

Milk Cows are in considerable demand, and from 60 to 70 have been sold during the past week. The prices were noticed to vary from \$20 to \$25 and \$30, and a few extra to \$35.

Swine.—A few small lots have been disposed of at 4c per lb. **Hog.**—The Supply is at present limited—the price varies from 62 to 75 per cwt.—*Jour. of Com.*

MARRIAGES.

June 17, by the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, John C. Homeyard, of Sterlingworth Race, Barbadoes, to Delia Sarah, second daughter of Nehemiah Minturn, of this city.

DEATHS.

At New Orleans, 1st inst, Mr. David M. Lewis, a native of New York.

At Lima, killed, in the revolution of 28th Jan, Mr. Jas. Bonner, of the firm of Brunt & Co., a native of Philadelphia.

June 3, at the residence of his mother, in Cornwall, Orange county, on Tuesday 3d inst., David S. Ring, aged 39 years.

June 16, Samuel Gale, only son of Samuel G. Reeder, aged one year nine months and fifteen days.

June 16, Catherine Maguffin, youngest child of Samuel G. Wheeler, of this city, aged 18 months.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Br. ship Lady Rowena, Main, Liverpool, May 21.
Ship Roman, Canton, June 10th.
Ship Constitution, Glidden, (of Pittston,) Liverpool, May 16.
Ship Havana, Correia, Havana, 10 days.
Brig Emigrant, Smith, Matanzas, 6th inst.
Brig Erie, Pinner, Valparaiso, April 1.
Sw. brig Lenna, Sundberg, Vera Cruz, 30 days.
Brig Clarissa, Fish, Lubec.
Brig Annawan, Sylvester, New Orleans, via R. Island.
Schr Susan Mary, Harding, Newbern, 5 days.
Packet ship Silas Richards, Bursly, fm Liverpool May 25.
Fr ship La Fortune, La Buly, 68 ds fm Havre.
Brig Opulence, St. John, 6 ds fm Wilmington, N. C.
Schr George, Wheaton, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.
Schr Waterloo, Briggs, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.
Schr Intrepid, Gilder, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.
Schr South America, How, 12 ds fm Xibara.
Schr Thatcher, Harding, 6 ds fm Elizabeth City.
Schr Emample, Van Norden 24 ds fm Brandywine.
Schr Henry, Smith, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.
Schr Elizabeth, —, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.
Schr Martin Van Buren, Lendes, fm Philadelphia.
Schr Diana, Baymore, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.
Schr Wm. D. Burden, Cole, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.
Schr Mary, —, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.
Schr Favorite, Smith, fm Philadelphia.
Schr Gen. Lafayette, Smith, fm Philadelphia.
Schr Charlotte & Sarah, Hoffman, fm Brandywine.
Sloop Emma Augusta, Tinsnes, 19 ds fm Key West.
Sloop Wm. Strickland, Lee, 3 ds fm Philad.

CLEARED.

Ship Heraclide, Williams, city Point, Va; Br. ship Elizabeth, Hodson, Liverpool; brigs Solon, Bourne, Baltimore; Stag, Anderson, W. Indies, Brem. brig Elenore & Henriette, Clausen, New Bedford; schrs Topaz, Luther, Newbern, N. C.; Pequod, Baker, Boston; Alhambra, Darden, Washington.
Ships Neva, Bunker, St. Petersburg; Jupiter Knapp, Coast of Africa; La Fayette, Wright, Charleston; Washington, Nelson, Hamburg; brigs Atlantic, Marshall, Port au Platt; Albert Henry, Stackpole, Portland Me; schr Delight in Hope Baker, Boston.

PASSENGERS.

In the packet ship Silas Richards, From Liverpool—A. N. Lawrence, of New York; G. Eox, Jun. Leeds; W. Hibbert, A. H. Scott, and John Bell, of Edinburgh; Mr. Ridgo and lady, Miss Midge, Miss Ann and Miss Mary Ridge, of Dublin; Robert Smith, lady and child, of London; and J. J. Levering, of Paris.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kuecland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy!

A DIALOGUE IN THE MARKET.

Between a Yankee, an Irishman, a Dutchman, and a Frenchman on the subject of Eatables and Speakables.

Yankee.—Hullo! Monseur, what are you going to do with them are frogs there in that are basket?

Frenchman.—De frog? Vy, sare I will eat de frog.

Irishman.—Ate him! what ate that are sprawlin divil of a straddle bug? I'd as soon put all the sar-pints that St. Patrick carried out of Ireland in a bag, down the throat iv me.

Yankee.—You can't be in airnest now Monsuer. You aint such a pickerel as to bite at a frog!

Frenchman.—Pickerelle! Vat is dat you call de pickerelle?

Yankee.—A darned great long nosed fish that we catch with a frog bait.

Frenchman.—Vat you tell me sare? you bait de frog vid de fish? Mon Dieu! you no understand de frog—you no taste, no sense, no skill in de cuisine. Fish de bait vid de frog?—Begar!

Yankee.—Fish the bait! Why don't you you par-leyvoo right eend foremost?

Irishman.—Ay, cushlamacree, why don't ye put the cart before the horse as I do?

Dutchman.—Yaw, minheer, wy don't you dalk goot Enklisk, like I dose?

Yankee.—Dalk! ha! ha! ha! you talk about dalking? Why, you can't no more pronounce the English than a wild Hoppintot. You can't get your clumsy Dutch tongue round the words of a civilized language. Now listen to me Mounseer Frenchman, and I'll teach you how it's done.

Dutchman.—No, listen do me, I untershtants how do bronoush de most bropperest. I comes from de toddler sidt of Enklandt, and zure I knows how do spok de pure Enklisk.

Irishman.—Is that a reasonable sort iv a raison now? By that same logic I should know how to spake the English still betther, for I kim from this side iv England, and was never across the Irish Channel since I was born, let alone the day before that. And, then besides, me great grandmother was a schoolmaster and me second cousin on me neighbor's side was a praichen intil the bargain: so Mither Mounshure, I'm the boy that'll taich ye to spake English properly.

Frenchman.—Cui! All speak de inglese—de Yankee, de Irishman, de Dushman, all speak him bess, and all speak him different! begar! Now vat you call dis—[showing a potatoe] dispomme de terre?

Yankee.—That pum de tar! Why Mounseer, I call the pum de tar a potato.

Frenchman.—Oui. Now, sare, vat you call him?

Irishman.—A paratie! a raal murphy to be sure.

Frenchman.—Oui. And now, sare, vat you call him?

Dutchman.—Wat I galls him? Wy, I galls him a boddado—and any vool might know dat.

Frenchman.—Ha, ha, ha! begar! You all call him different. You all speak de true Inglese, and you no speak him like. Ha, ha, ha, begar.

Yankee.—Well, Mounseer, now let me ax you a question. What is this that I have in my hand?—[showing a cane.]

Frenchman.—Vat is dat? Vy, sare, dat is—dat is—Sacre!—me no can tink—vat you call de hom-me—de rascalle, vat kill Abelle!

Yankee.—What killed a bell?

Frenchman.—Oui, Monsieur—dat grand rascalle—dat—murd—dat knock down A-belle, vile he keep de sheep, de mouton.

Dutchman.—Oh, I knows what he means now—he means Gain de vurst murterer.

Frenchman.—Oui!—yes, sare—'tis one cane.

Yankee.—Right, Mounseer, it is't two canes. Now what do you call it, you limb of old Ireland, you essence of brogue?

Irishman.—I'm after calling it a shelalah: and by J—s, if you don't be aisy callin' ill names, I'll be afther proving it to ye.—*Transcript.*

SIR GEOFFREY HUDSON, the most distinguished of dwarfs, conceived himself grievously insulted by a suggestion that he could make himself useful to the world in the way of hatching chickens. He challenged the rude fellow who suggested the application of his parts to such ignoble uses, and his antagonist, who ventured to carry out his joking propensities by meeting the valorous little gentleman armed with a squirt, was pistolled without ceremony. The business of hatching chickens can hardly be considered a very manly occupation, and we do not wonder

that the testy mannikin should have felt himself injured by a suggestion to that effect. An evening paper states that a girl in Scotland has lately taken up the business, and thus far has succeeded admirably. Her operation was a simple one, and consisted merely in carrying a couple of eggs in her bosom, which in due time were warmed into animation, and the young lassie rejoiced in the pleasures of maternity. The chickens are exhibited as great curiosities. There is some poetry connected with the breeding of chickens, when it is managed on the plan of the Scotch girl.—*Times.*

ENGLISH GARDENERS IN RUSSIA.—The garden artists of Russia are the English or German head gardeners attached to the establishment of the Emperor, or of some eminent noble. Gould, Potemkin's gardener, was the Brown of Russia in Catherine's time. This man had a character in some degree analogous to that of his master; he lived in splendor, kept horses and carriages, and gave occasionally entertainments to the nobility. He afterwards returned to England, and died, at an advanced age, in 1811, at Ormskirk in Lancashire, his native town. A foreigner once established as head gardener to the Emperor, or any of the first nobility in Russia, becomes in some degree a despot, like his master; and, unless he commits very gross errors indeed, his conduct is never inquired into, nor does he lose his place but with life, unless he wishes to return home. He is not very liberally paid, but he enjoys every comfort the state of society there affords; lives in a house that would be reckoned a considerable mansion in England, and has abundance of servants, and a carriage and horses at his command. His country, and his broadcloth, procure him the respect of the nobles, and the dread of slaves; the former he may render tributary by presents of seeds, and the latter he may kick and beat at pleasure. If at any time he goes too far, a few radishes to the police bailiffs, or a few peaches, or a melon, to the chevaliers their masters, will restore every thing to harmony.—*London Encyclopedia.*

GREENLAND THEOLOGY.—The Greenlanders believe the sun and moon are sisters and brothers. They, with other children, were once playing in the dark together, when Aminga behaved rudely to his sister Malina; she rubbed her hand in the soot about the extinguished lamp, and smeared his face, that she might discover by daylight who was her tormentor; and thus the dusky spots on the moon had their origin, for she, struggling to escape, slipped out of his arms, soared aloft, and became the sun. He followed up into the firmament and was transformed into the moon, but as he has never been able to rise so high as she, he continues running after in the same hope of overtaking her. When he is tired and hungry in his last quarter, he sets out from his house a seal hunting, on a sledge, drawn by four great dogs and stays several days abroad to recruit and fatten; and this produces the full moon. He rejoices when the men die; therefore the men keep at home during the eclipse of the sun, and the women during the eclipse of the moon. When he is in eclipse, Aminga prowls about the dwellings of the Greenlanders to plague the females, and steals provisions and skins—nay, even to kill those persons who have not duly observed the laws of temperance. At these times they hide their most precious goods; and the men carry kettles and chests to the tops of their houses, and rattle upon them with cudgels, to frighten away the moon, and make him return to his place in the sky. During an eclipse of the sun, the men skulk in terror into the darkest corners, while the women pinch the ears of their dogs; and if these cry out, it is a sure omen that the end of the world is not yet come, for as dogs existed before men, according to Greenland logic, they must have a quicker insight into futurity. Should the dogs be mute, which of course they never are under such ill treatment) then the dissolution of all things must be at hand.

ANECDOTE.—The minister of a neighboring parish was called, some time ago, to effect a reconciliation between a fisherman of a certain village, and his helpmate. After using all the arguments in his power to convince the offending husband that it was unmanly to chastise, manually, his beloved *cara sposa*, the minister concluded—"David, you know that the wife is the weaker vessel, and ye should have pity on her." "Confound her," replied the morose fisherman, "if she's the weaker vessel, she should carry the less sail."

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER.—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17

TO ADVERTISERS.—The present circulation of the Working Man's Advocate, is more than FIFTY HUNDRED, nearly half of which are distributed in this city, and the remainder throughout the different States. The following are the terms of advertising: for one square, first time, 75 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Or, \$10 a year, including the paper. Office No. 6 Thames street.

FOUND, in Grand street, on Saturday last, a purple Bag, containing Money and Trinkets. The owner can have the same by applying at No. 193 Broome street, of Wm. Parrett, and paying for this advertisement. j65 tf

CITIZENS' AND STRANGERS' COMMERCIAL BULLETIN OFFICE, FREE READING ROOM, AND NEWSPAPER AGENCY OFFICE, No. 93 Mercaderes street, opposite the Exchange, Havana.—Captains of vessels and strangers are respectfully invited to visit this establishment, where files of newspapers and price currents of latest dates from the United States, Europe, &c., are open for perusal. Also, a Bulletin, affording information of the arrival and departure of vessels, and other necessary intelligence. Subscriptions and collections for Newspapers and Periodicals attended to.

N. B. Editors of papers favorable to the above will insert it gratis.

P. S. Donations of papers, &c. thankfully received and accepted from captains and others.

JOSE CASTELLANO BENEFIEL & CO., Havana. my24

TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7½ per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

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Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

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N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my24

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic: Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass., Portland, Saco, Me., and Dover, N. H.

The above is the title of a Pamphlet of 40 8vo. pages, recently published in Boston by Seth Luther, the Author, some of the principal subjects of which are enumerated as follows:

Children of the poor, as well as of the rich, entitled to instruction.

Ukase for the relief of the Shipwrights, Caulkers & Gravers. The Splendid Example of England.

Half the population of England and Wales paupers, the "Splendid Example" of their manufacturing establishments notwithstanding.

Poverty and Starvation near Spitalfields, an English manufacturing district in London.

Fifteen hours labor from children and others. Dr. Smith's account of deformity amongst factory children.

Mr. Orstler's account of a poor factory girl. A boy in a factory flayed from his neck to his heels.

Forty seven children out of one hundred and sixty-seven, ef formed, by excessive labor, in one mill.

Mr. Allen's account of abandoned females in Manchester. Mr. Hewitt's account of Spitalfield widowers.

Dr. Thackeray's account of factory children stunted, &c. Hon. Daniel Webster's opinion in 1824.

National Wealth and National Glory! A Senator's Visit to the cotton mills.

Females deprived of fresh air.—Rebellion among them. Difference between working four hours for eight dollars and fourteen hours for seventy-five cents.

Factory girl's leg broke with a billet of wood thrown by an overseer.

Waltham factory pays from \$10 to \$13 a month, "according to strength."

Pulling off Hats in Dover, N. H. Bunker Hill Monument, &c.

"Combinations" and "Excitements." Boston Harbor used for a tea pot.

Method of supporting Religious Worship at factories. Females in the parlor, and females in the factory.

How Dick Arkwright the barber, became Hon. Sir Richard Arkwright.

"All men created equal." The little factory girl.

Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Mendon, Mass.

Sample of independent voting. Conditions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.

Milk business, at Dover, N. H.

The above noticed work is for sale at the Office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames st., N. Y. m11

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. A month, \$3 00 One square, a year, \$30 00 One square, 2 weeks, 2 00 " 6 months, 15 00 " 1 week, 1 50 " 3 months, 7 50 " 1 time, 75 " 2 months, 5 00

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